

CONFIDENTIAL29th April, 1960COCOM Document No. 3957 BCOORDINATING COMMITTEERECORD OF DISCUSSIONONA TURKISH PROPOSAL TO EXPORT BORACITE TO POLAND7th and 25th April, 1960

Present: Belgium (Luxembourg), Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

References: COCOM 3929 and 3958.

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to a Turkish proposal for the export to Poland of 7,500 tons of boracite ore (COCOM 3929). He invited Delegates to state their Governments' views on this request.
2. The UNITED KINGDOM Delegate stated that his authorities had no objection to this export.
3. The UNITED STATES Delegate, referring to the evaluation which his Government had undertaken as regards Poland's civilian needs in boron products (COCOM 3958), said that, faced with an export proposal involving so large a quantity, it was highly important to prevent the Soviet Bloc accumulating excessive stocks. Consequently, the Delegate stated, he had been instructed to raise no objection to the Turkish request up to the figure of 5,500 tons. The Delegate added that this quantity corresponded to the estimated requirements of Poland for the year 1961. The Delegate stated furthermore that, in the course of bilateral conversations with his Turkish colleague, he had been informed by the latter that the Turkish authorities were prepared to space out deliveries in a manner which would prevent any excessive accumulation of Polish stocks. The schedule for the consignments, which would start only in November 1960, would be as follows: 1,500 tons in the course of the last quarter of 1960, 1,500 tons between January and March 1961, 1,500 tons between April and June 1961, and the remaining 1,000 tons between July and September 1961.
4. The FRENCH Delegate expressed surprise at the difference between the figures supplied by the United States authorities in estimating Poland's total civilian needs for boron products, and the figures given by the Turkish authorities. The Delegate stated that the competent French department believed that, although 7,500 tons was a large quantity, it was not incompatible with the progress of Polish civilian industry. Consequently, and in view of the Turkish Delegation's statement that this export would be spaced out over a long period, the Delegate said that the French Government raised no objection to the request submitted by the Turkish Government.
5. The BELGIAN and JAPANESE Delegates stated that their authorities had no objection to this export, in view of the special policy adopted by the Committee as regards Poland.
6. The CANADIAN and DANISH Delegates stated that their Governments had no objection to this request.

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7. The NETHERLANDS Delegate stated that the Netherlands authorities had no objection to the Turkish proposal. The Delegate added that the differences in the estimates of Polish civilian needs for boracite probably arose from the fact that the statistics did not relate to the same period, and he considered that this question could be dealt with bilaterally between the Turkish and United States Governments.

8. The GERMAN Delegate stated that the German authorities raised no objection to this export. They hoped nevertheless that the Committee's acceptance of the Turkish request would not mean the rejection of requests for boron products which might subsequently be submitted by other Delegations.

9. The ITALIAN Delegate stated that he had been instructed to raise no objection to the Turkish request. He nevertheless shared the fears of certain Delegations in face of the considerable quantity of boracite to be delivered to Poland, and he could not but associate himself with the recommendation which had been made for an arrangement spacing out deliveries over a long period. The Delegate also shared the German Delegation's hope that it would be possible for other Delegations to submit similar requests.

10. The TURKISH Delegate thanked his colleagues for the favourable views they had just expressed. Noting that all Delegations save that of the United States had agreed that the Turkish authorities might despatch to Poland the quantity of 7,500 tons, the Delegate hoped that his United States colleague would be able very shortly to obtain the agreement of his authorities for the despatch of 7,500 tons. The Delegate added that in any event his Delegation would remain in consultation with the United States Delegation in the hope of obtaining their concurrence in the Committee's favourable decision.

11. The CHAIRMAN asked the Turkish Delegation to keep the Committee informed of the consignments despatched so as to enable them to keep an exact account of boron exports to Poland, and he asked the United States Delegation to inform the Committee should they decide to withdraw the objection they had raised to the export of the remaining 2,000 tons.

12. On April 25th the UNITED STATES Delegate notified the Committee that his authorities agreed to the export of the full 7,500 tons. An understanding had been reached with the Turkish Delegation on a delivery schedule that would prevent the accumulation of undue stocks of boron material in Poland. In addition to the 5,500 gross metric tons (or, more precisely, 2,530 metric tons of B₂O₃ content) that would be shipped to satisfy Poland's 1961 requirements, a portion (170 metric tons B₂O₃ content) would be shipped toward Poland's remaining 1960 requirements, and the remainder of the 7,500 gross metric tons would be shipped in the latter part of 1961 (or if necessary some in early 1962) towards Polish 1962 requirements.

13. The TURKISH Delegate thanked the United States Delegate. He stated that the Turkish Government shared the United States Government's views as to the need to arrange deliveries so as to avoid an accumulation of stocks in excess of Polish industry's civilian needs. It was with this in mind that the Turkish authorities intended to space out the deliveries to Poland.

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